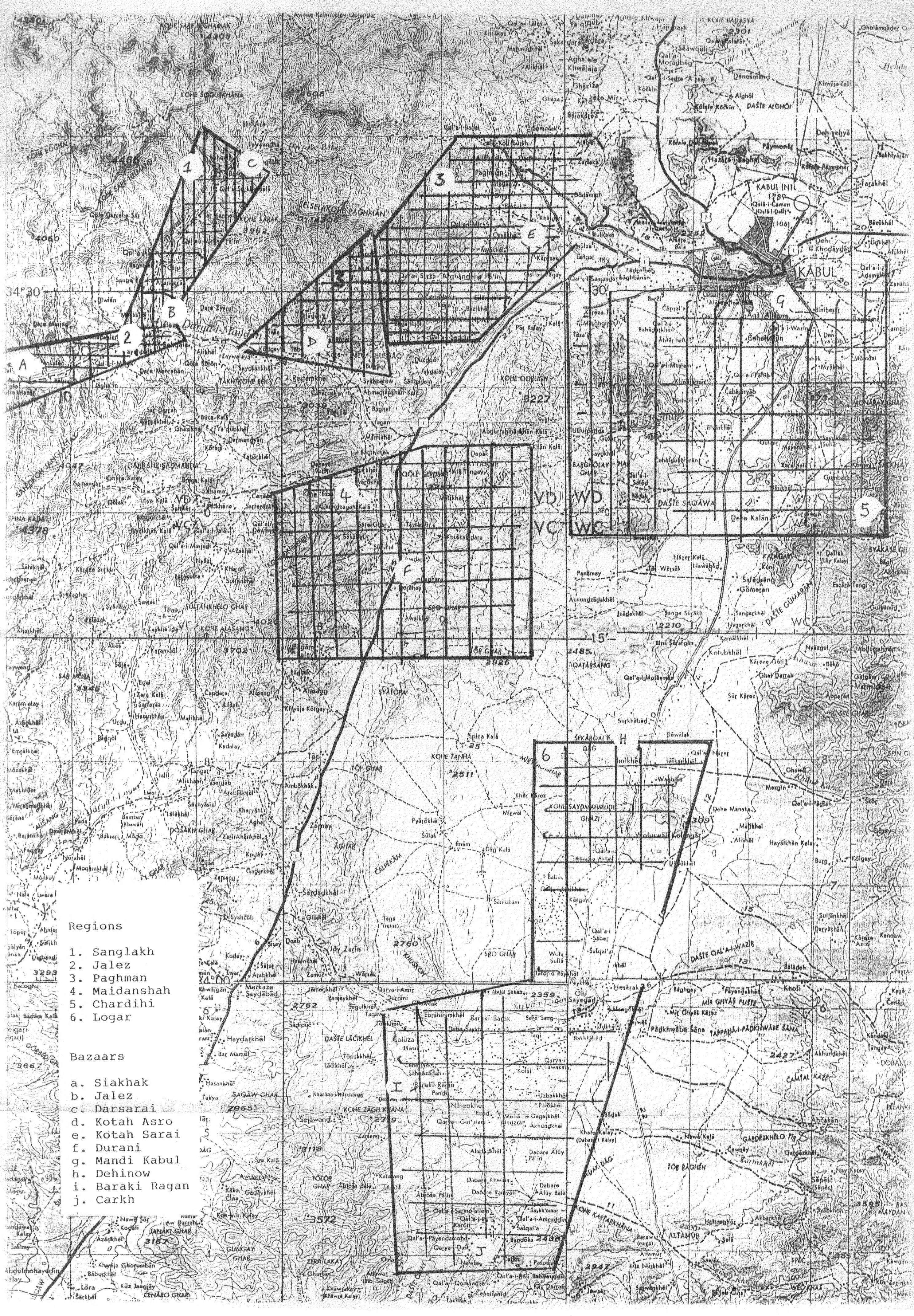

Regions
1. Sanglakh
2. Jalez
3. Paghman
4. Maidanshah
5. Chardihi
6. Logar
Bazaars
a. Siakhak
b. Jalez
c. Darsarai
d. Kotah Asro
e. Kotah Sarai
f. Durani
g. Mandi Kabul
h. Dehinow
i. Baraki Ragan
j. Carkh
KABUL

ANNEXE 2a

Interviewer
Date

Location
Distance from Kabul
Name of nearest bazaar

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED IN THE BAZAARS

1. In the main bazaar how far do people come to get food______

2. What is available in the bazaar and at what price
   wheat _____
   oil _____
   rice _____
   ghee _____
   sugar _____
   tea _____
   meat _____
   maize _____
   barley_____

3. Where does the food come from: Pakistan______
   inside Afghanistan_____

4. How regularly is the bazaar supplied with food______

5 How is the bazaar supplied: by car ______
   by truck ______
   by donkey______

ANNEXE 2b

Interviewer
Date

Location
Distance from Kabul
Name of nearest bazaar

QUESTIONS TO ASK VILLAGE HEADMAN

1. How many families in the village:
   Estimated population in 1978______
   in 1988______
   now ______

2. Breakdown of the population:
   children under 10 yrs ______%
   widows ______%
   old (those who cannot work)______%

3. How many families have moved here in 1989______
   in 1988______
   in 1978______

4. Where did they come from____________________

5. How many families have left the village this year______
   last year______

6. Did they go to Pakistan______
   elsewhere ______

7. What are the prices of food six months ago available
   price now

   wheat
   ghee
   rice
   sugar
   oil
   barley
   maize
   meat
   other

8. Which are available in the village

9. What bazaar does the village use as a source of food______
   How far away is this bazaar______
   Has the village always used this bazaar as a source of food______
   If not what other bazaars does the village use______

10. Are people in the village having to sell their belongings to buy food______
    What are they selling____________________

ANNEXE 2c

Interviewer
Date

Location
Distance from Kabul
Name of nearest bazaar

QUESTIONS TO ASK INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES IN EACH VILLAGE

1. How many people in your family______
children under ten______
adults ______

2. What is your source of income now______
1988______
1979______

3. How much land do you have______

4. How much do you cultivate now______%
1988______%
1979______%

5. How many animals do you have______

6. How many have you sold in 1989______
in 1988______

7. How much money do you need to feed your family per day______

8. What is your family daily diet: wheat______
rice ______
oil ______
ghee ______
sugar ______
tea ______
meat ______
other ______

9. Have any of your children (under 10) died because of
bombardment last year______ this year______
lack of food last year______ this year______
sickness last year______ this year______

10. Would you prefer to receive money to buy food or food itself______

11. Would you be prepared to work for food______

Annexe 3

The price of food in different areas around Kabul, Jalrez, Sanglakh,Paghman,Maidan Shah,Logar,Chardihi

NO	Name of area's Bazar	The price of food in Kg. in Afghanis.											
		from Kabul	Wheat	Ghee	Rice	Tea	Sugar	Barley	Maize	Meat	Lamb	Beef		
01	Kotah Asro (Konar Khomar, Paghman)	40 kms	102	450	235	1570	230	86	-	450	-			
02	Jalriz	45	108	362	210	1530	300	75	-	460	600			
03	Durani (Maidan Shah)	40	92	345	250	-	258	-	-	400	-			
04	Darsarai (Sanglakh)	70	115	380	200	2000	280	86	-	600	700			
05	Kotah Sangai (Paghman)(in Kabul)	0	122	486	215	1500	320	-	100	600	-			
06	Sia Khak (Jalez)	80	100	400	229	1600	280	100	-	600	750			
07	Pulmehrab (Jalez)	60	123	400	114 to 243	-	300	-	-	450	600			
08	Kabul Mandi(in Kabul)	00	114	406	275	1400	320	86	100	750		600		
09	Dehinow (Logar)	40	76	325	221	1500	200	50	57	600		400		
10	Baraki Rajan (Logar)	70	100	344	200	1200	300	64	71	600		400		
11	Charkh (Logar)	160	83	375	214	1500	270	57	64	500		350		

ANNEXE 4

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Bazaars used

Information reported by Village Headmen

Number of villages who use these Bazaars

Region	Brg	Ckh	Dhw	Drs	Dsr	Dur	Ghz	Jrz	Kbl	Kht	Klg	Kta	Kts	Lgr	Mdk	Pak	Pmb	Syk
<u>Chardihihi</u>																		
Nearest						1			14									
Used						3			15									
Other						2		1	2					10				
<u>Jalrez</u>																		
Nearest								7									2	1
Used								6									3	1
Other						1		1	1									6
<u>Logar</u>																		
Nearest	1	1	12						1									
Used		1	11						2									
Other	1								9		2			1				
<u>Maidanshah</u>																		
Nearest						16						7						
Used						20						3						
Other						1	2	2	8							1		
<u>Paghman</u>																		
Nearest									5				4					
Used						5							4					
Other						2			5						1			
<u>Sanglakh</u>																		
Nearest				1	5													
Used				2	2													1
Other						4		2										1

	Brg	Ckh	Dhw	Drs	Dsr	Dur	Ghz	Jrz	Kbl	Kht	Klg	Kta	Kts	Lgr	Mdk	Pak	Pmb	Syk
<u>All Regions</u>																		
Nearest	1	1	12	1	5	17		7	20			7	4				2	1
Used		1	11	2	2	28		6	17			3	4				3	2
Other	1					10	2	6	25		2			11	1	1		7

names of regions written in full in annexe 18

ANNEXE 5a

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Bazaars used

Information reported by Village Headmen

Region	Village	Bazaar Nearest	Bazaar Used	Dist Away	Alway Used	Bazaar Other
Chardidihi						
	Benisahrai	Kabul	Kabul	4	N	Logar
	Sabeer	Durani	Durani	40	N	Jalrez
	Kala-i-Sherkhan	Kabul	Kabul	6	Y	
	Reeshkhor	Kabul	Kabul	6	Y	
	Barchi	Kabul	Kabul	5	N	
	Qala-i-Loqman	Kabul	Kabul	14	N	Logar
	Qala-i-Shahaziz	Kabul	Kabul	9	N	Logar
	Qala-i-Jankhan	Kabul	Kabul	8	N	Logar
	Qalai Logari	Kabul	Kabul	5	Y	Logar
	Dedana		Durani	55	N	Kabul
	Yasuf Bangi		Durani	35	N	Kabul
	Saracia	Kabul	Kabul	6	Y	Durani
	Qala-i-Muslim	Kabul	Kabul	11	Y	Logar
	Tanqu Saidan	Kabul	Kabul	10	Y	Logar
	Karez-i-Toot		Kabul	3	Y	Durani
	Qala-i-Loqman	Kabul	Kabul	18	Y	Logar
	Qala-i-Qazi	Kabul	Kabul	9	Y	Logar
	Dogh Abad	Kabul	Kabul	5	Y	Logar
Jalrez						
	Kalah Malik	Pulimehrab	Pulimehrab	1	N	Durani
	Sar Chashmah	Siyakhak	Siyakhak	3	Y	
	Noorkhel	Jalrez	Jalrez	5	N	Siyakhak
	Qali Khad	Pulimehrab	Pulimehrab	2	N	Jalrez
	Pitab	Jalrez	Pulimehrab	2	N	Siyakhak
	Kharata	Jalrez	Jalrez	5	N	Siyakhak
	Shikhan	Jalrez	Jalrez	5	N	Siyakhak
	Kharati	Jalrez	Jalrez	7	N	Kabul
	Musakhel	Jalrez	Jalrez	2	N	Siyakhak
	Dara Ziarat	Jalrez	Jalrez	5	N	Siyakhak
Logar						
	Zargonshah	Dehnow	Dehnow	5	Y	Kabul
	Mughulkhel	Dehnow	Dehnow	1	Y	Kabul
	Zargonshah	Dehnow	Dehnow	5	Y	Kabul
	Tangi Sayedan	Kabul	Kabul	8	N	Logar
	Charkh	Charkh	Charkh	5	N	Baraki Rjn
	Qala-i-Shaluk	Baraki Rjn	Kabul	50	N	Kolangar
	Deh Now	Dehnow	Dehnow	0	N	Kolangar

ANNEXE 5b

Region	Village	Bazaar Nearest	Bazaar Used	Dist Away	Alway Used	Bazaar Other
	Qala-i-Ahmadzai	Dehnow	Dehnow	4	N	Kabul
	Qala-i-Shahi	Dehnow		0	N	
	Qala-i-Azim	Dehnow	Dehnow	1	N	Kabul
	Bagh Sultan	Dehnow	Dehnow	1	Y	
	Kandahari	Dehnow	Dehnow	3	N	Kabul
	Mughul Khel	Dehnow	Dehnow	1	N	Kabul
	Mughul Khel	Dehnow	Dehnow	1	N	Kabul
	Malikallanoor	Dehnow	Dehnow	1	Y	Kabul
Maidanshah	Alowzi	Durani	Durani	3	Y	
	Kakokhel	Durani	Durani	4	N	Kabul
	Andar	Durani	Durani	2	N	Ghazni
	Badam	Durani	Durani	12	N	Kabul
	Khojagan	Durani	Durani	3	N	Kabul
	Pul-i-Sourkh	Durani	Durani	4	N	Kabul
	Qala-i-Sangi	Durani	Durani	7	N	Pakistan
	Hajyan	Durani	Durani	11	N	
	Bosraq	Katah Asro	Durani	20	N	Kabul
	Konda	Katah Asro	Katah Asro	8	Y	
	Qali Now	Katah Asro	Katah Asro	5	N	Jalrez
	Qali Fatih	Katah Asro	Durani	5	N	Jalrez
	Dara Alim	Katah Asro	Katah Asro	8	N	Durani
	Qali Abdul jaba	Katah Asro	Durani	7	Y	
	Bala Dey	Katah Asro	Durani	5	Y	
	Darani	Durani	Durani	1	Y	
	Shahabaddin	Durani	Durani	1	Y	Kabul
	Shady Nurkh	Durani	Durani	5	N	Kabul
	Mashkhel Nurkh	Durani	Durani	1	Y	
	Shabakhel Nurkh	Durani	Durani	8	Y	
	Nirkh	Durani	Durani	6	N	Kabul
	Awal Khel	Durani	Durani	2	Y	
	Ebrahim	Durani	Durani	10	N	Ghazni
Paghman	Aghar Khan	Kotah Sang	Kotah Sang	6	N	
	Aghar Khan	Kotah Sang	Kotah Sang	5	N	Mandai Kbl
	Kala Babo	Kotah Sang	Kotah Sang	6	N	Durani
	Arghondai	Kabul	Durani	25	N	Kabul
	Bazikhel	Kabul	Durani	25	N	Kabul
	Katakhel	Kabul	Durani	23	N	Kabul
	Katikhel	Kabul	Durani	25	N	Kabul
	ArghondaiPaim	Kabul	Durani	28	N	Kabul
	Kala Saqi	Kotah Sang	Kotah Sang	7	N	Durani
Sanglakh	Pul Shah	Kota Sokht	Kota Sokht	3	N	Durani
	Karmeni	Dar Sar	Dar Sar	2	N	Durani
	Hormon	Dar Sar		10	N	Jalrez
	Malikkhel	Kota Sokht	Kota Sokht	3	N	Siyakhak

ANNEXE 5c

Region	Village	Bazaar Nearest	Bazaar Used	Dist Away	Alway Used	Bazaar Other
	Dar Sary	Dar Sari	Dar Sar	3	N	Jalrez
	Sour Qala	Dar Sar	Dar Sari	5	N	Durani
	Ahangaron	Kota Sokht	Kota Sokht	2	Y	
	Darahdad	Dar Sar	Dar Sari	5	N	Durani
	Gardahnah	Dar Sar	Siyakhak	25	Y	

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Population changes and percentage of population vulnerable

Figures reported by Village Headmen

	TOTAL POPULATION			VULNERABLE POPULATION in 89				
Region	1978	1988	1989	Child	Widow	Eld'ly	Total Vulnb	Pcent Vulnb
Chardihihi	180066	207360	272500	26685	10862	11011	48558	18
Jalrez	9020	16230	17825	7180	5230	1460	13870	78
Logar	28395	8310	8500	3837	2232	1500	7569	89
Maidanshah	39250	39870	40520	12432	881	5689	19002	47
Paghman	20340	13536	13158	5330	495	1244	7069	54
Sanglakh	21385	8446	12020	4280	417	777	5474	46
Total	298456	293752	364523	59744	20117	21681	101542	28

"Vulnerable population" is taken to mean children under the age of 10 years old, elderly who are too old and frail to work and widows.

KABUL FOOD SURVEY

15th May to 10th June 1989

AFGHANAID
5b Gulmohar Road
University Town
Peshawar

August 1989

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Population

Figures reported by Household Heads

				Causes of child deaths				
				Bombardment		Lack of food		
Region	Adults	Child	Total	1988	1989	1988	1989	Pcent 88+89
Chardihihi	544	593	1137	0	1	7	1	1.3
Jalrez	597	537	1134	36	10	44	5	9.1
Logar	394	451	845	24	4	28	7	7.8
Maidanshah	1027	701	1728	50	3	32	11	6.1
Paghman	512	378	890	14	3	34	0	9.0
Sanglakh	203	133	336	16	1	17	1	13.5
Total	3277	2793	6070	140	22	162	25	6.7

"Bombardment" means any type of violent death related to the war, this could mean mines, shooting, rocket attack or arial bombardment.
"Child" is any one under the age of 10 years old

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Immigration

Figures reported by Village Headmen

	IMMIGRATION			EMMIGRATION		OVERALL IMMIGRATION		
Region	1978	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	88+89
Chardihihi	110	371	***	1324	875	-953	213	-740
Jalrez	50	4	152	162	2	-158	150	-8
Logar	0	46	92	1029	543	-983	-451	-1434
Maidanshah	71	356	563	125	60	231	503	734
Paghman	35	157	284	140	147	17	137	154
Sanglakh	0	3	285	310	22	-307	263	-44
Total	266	937	2464	3090	1649	815	-2153	-1338

Negative immigration means emigration

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Origin of immigration

Information reported by Village Headmen

<u>Number of village headmen reporting immigrants originating from these regions</u>

Reg	Kab	Pak	Pgh	Mds	Chi	Lgr	Sto	Lld	Irn	Dyd	Hzj	Prw	Jrz	Wdk	Ghb	Bsd	Arg
Cha		8	4			3			2	3			1				
Jal	6	1	1				1	1									
Log	3	1			1	2										1	
Mai	9	9	5	3	2						2			1			1
Pag	7	1	6	2	1												
San	9	1	2	2			2	2				1			1		
Total	34	21	18	7	4	5	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

The names of these regions are written out in full in annexe 18

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Destination of emmigrants

Information reported by Village Headmen

<u>Number of village headmen reporting emmigrants going to these regions</u>

Region	Pak	Irn	Kbl	Bsd	Mds	Jrz	Taa	Pgh	Ghb
Chardihihi	12		1			2			
Jalrez	4	1	2	1					
Logar	8		1						
Maidanshah	9				1		1		
Paghman	7		2					1	
Sanglakh	7	4		1	1				1
Total	47	5	6	2	2	2	1	1	1

The names of these regions are written out in full in annexe 18

This chart should be read: emigrants FROM each of the six chosen regions TO one of the ten areas listed.

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Sources of Income

Information reported by Household Heads

	Percent of Household Heads who are:											
	Traders			Farmers			Shopkeepers			Other		
Region	**89**	**88**	**79**	**89**	**88**	**79**	**89**	**88**	**79**	**89**	**88**	**79**
Chardihihi	52	52	37	38	38	56	7	7	4	3	3	3
Jalrez	13	13	24	69	73	49	3	5	16	14	10	11
Logar	16	17	18	81	79	74	2	3	3	1	1	4
Maidanshah	29	31	35	69	64	49	1	1	8	2	4	8
Paghman	14	14	32	59	64	48	9	9	4	17	13	16
Sanglakh	24	26	24	76	68	50	0	0	18	0	6	9
Total	27	27	29	64	63	55	4	4	8	6	6	8

TRADERS are those involved in NON farming activites, ie a salaried professional.
FARMER are those invloved in farming or land related activities
SHOPKEEPER are those involved in the trading world,ie running shops
OTHER are those with non income generating activities, ie prisionner molawi, students

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Land Holdings

Information reported by Household Heads

Region	Tot Ques	Tot Owns	% Owns	Tot Ownd	Av. Area	% 89 Cult	% 88 Cult	% 79 Cult	% Chng
Chardihihi	117	73	62	859	12	39	37	98	59
Jalrez	104	84	81	198	2	77	60	98	20
Logar	94	78	83	318	4	85	60	97	12
Maidanshah	132	114	86	486	4	61	46	93	32
Paghman	69	61	88	339	6	50	50	100	50
Sanglakh	34	32	94	54	2	76	50	98	23
Total	550	442	80	2254	5	64	50	97	32

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Animals

Information reported by Household Heads

Region	Tot Ques	Tot Owns	% Owns	Tot Ownd	Av. Ownd	-1989- Tot Sold	-1989- Av Sold	-1988- Tot Sold	-1988- Av Sold
Chardihihi	117	45	38	248	5.5	85	1.9	39	0.9
Jalrez	104	59	57	189	3.2	14	0.2	68	1.2
Logar	94	85	90	420	4.9	85	1.0	29	0.3
Maidanshah	132	111	84	435	3.9	50	0.5	125	1.1
Paghman	69	51	74	237	4.6	26	0.5	40	0.8
Sanglakh	34	16	47	39	2.4	2	0.1	34	2.1
Total	550	367	67	1568	4.3	262	0.7	335	0.9

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Selling up

Information reported by Village Headmen

Region	Animal	House	Equip	Farm	Carpet	Land	Woods	Percent Selling Anythng	Total Questnd
	Percent of village headmen reporting people selling these items to buy food								
Chardihihi	50	89	44	0	22	22	0	72	18
Jalrez	60	100	50	10	0	0	0	100	10
Logar	80	53	47	13	20	0	0	53	15
Maidanshah	48	57	39	0	22	0	4	70	23
Paghman	44	100	44	0	0	0	0	100	9
Sanglakh	89	100	67	0	0	0	0	100	9
Total	60	77	46	4	14	5	1	77	84

ANIMAL is livestock
HOUSE is all house hold equipement, ie pots, pans, blankets
EQUIP is all professional equipment ie sewing machines, looms
FARM is all farming equipment ie ploughs, carts,
CARPET is family carpets
LAND is physical land
WOODS is firewood

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Diet

Information reported by Household Heads

Percent of families who have the following items in their daily diet. Rice and meat are on a weekly basis

Region	Tot	Wht	Rice	Oil	Ghee	Sugr	Tea	Pot	Meat	Veg	Maiz	Salt
Chardihihi	117	51	35	53	53	53	52	52	9	11	2	1
Jalrez	104	93	65	82	89	39	91	76	27	2	32	15
Logar	94	98	82	99	98	94	98	98	30	68	0	0
Maidanshah	132	10	9	10	10	9	9	10	5	2	50	13
Paghman	69	78	77	80	80	80	80	78	52	0	62	22
Sanglakh	34	59	50	56	56	44	56	47	15	6	79	44
Total	550	61	49	59	61	50	61	57	21	15	31	12

Afghan Aid Food Survey

Aid

Information reported by Household Heads

Region	Total	Av. Fmly Size	Pcnt Chld	Average Cost of diet Pers	Average Cost of diet Fmly	Percent who: prefer food to money	Percent who: prepared to work for food
Chardihihi	117	10	51	102	972	83	51
Jalrez	104	11	47	113	1201	15	93
Logar	94	9	53	120	1040	27	99
Maidanshah	132	13	41	108	1392	91	9
Paghman	69	13	44	111	1386	38	72
Sanglakh	34	10	39	105	982	53	56
Total	550	11	47	110	1180	55	60

all cost are recorded in AFGHANIS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report summarizes the results of data collected over a period of one month. The survey involves interviewing individual families in each village and also the village headmen.

1.2 AFGHANAID would like to thank the Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan for the use of their data equipment and their data analyst. This technical input played an essential part in the presentation of this report. The ASA briefed the enumerator teams on approach and form completion and helped to revise the final questionnaire. AFGHANAID would also would like to thank the Norwegian Committee whose fieldworkers completed a number of questionnaires in the region on its behalf.

1.3 AFGHANAID would like to thank the Canadian Embassy, Islamabad. The survey was made possible by their generous support.

2. The Objective

2.1 The purpose of the survey is to provide as accurate a picture as possible of the situation in specific areas around Kabul city. The survey does not pretend to put forward any definitive solutions for the population facing food problems in the areas surrounding Kabul. It is an attempt to lay down some evidence of the actual situation in a limited geographical area lying south and west of Kabul city.

2.2 The information gathered over a period of a month by two enumerator teams is considered to be as accurate as possible though there may be discrepancies and gaps. The survey has tried to concentrate on two factors; 1) Food: prices, availability, distances from villages to bazaars and the distance of bazaars from Kabul and the main Pakistan link road and 2) Population:. changes in population, vulnerable groups, purchasing power and food self-sufficiency. Some of the information is derived from the answers of the targeted population, some from the debriefing sessions with the two enumerator teams. All the information from the team's field reports has been incorporated into this final survey report. All this data can be found in the annexes attached.

2.3 This report was carried out over one month. Absolute values, i.e. food prices, population figures, should be treated with caution as they will not necessarily remain the same. The targeted population was a limited one and this report does not pretend to cover the whole perimetre of Kabul nor does it suggest that every individual was approached and interviewed.

annexe 17a

A-

MAIDAN SHAH
ESTIMATED NO. OF FAMILIES IN EACH VILLAGE

NO	NAME OF VILLAGE	NO OF FAMILIES	POPULATION	
01	Tatamor	30	200	
02	Kalah Sangai	50	350	
03	Pul Sourkh	60	600	
04	Khujah Khil	50	450	
05	Badam	420	3800	
06	Andar	200	2500	
07	Kako Khil	40	480	
08	Ebrahim Khil	600	7200	
09	Kadan	28	230	
10	Shaba khil	25	110	
11	Mash khil	70	490	
12	Shady khil	30	220	
13	Shahabuddin	60	720	
14	Alo Zi	18	180	
15	Durani	60	1000	
	TOTAL	2041	21636	

annexe 17b

C-

PAGHMAN
ESTIMATED NO. OF FAMILIES

NO	NAME OF VILLAGE	NO OF FAMILIES	POPULATION	
01	Kala Saqi	110	400	
02	Khamany Khil	1300	13000	
03	Bazid Khil	200	2000	
04	Kala Khil	130	1300	
05	Katy Khil	30	280	
06	Arghandir Pain	650	6500	
07	Agher Khan	60	900	
08	Babo	94	1128	
09	Fezallah	50	550	
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
	TOTAL	2624	26058	

annexe 17c

D-

SANGLAKH
ESTIMATED NO. OF FAMILIES

NO	NAME OF VILLAGE	NO OF FAMILIES	POPULATION	
01	Pul Shah	80	720	
02	Kermenge	100	900	
03	Hormon	300	3000	
04	Sarkaly	120	600	
05	Malik Khil	50	400	
06	Darydah	50	400	
07	Kalah Shah	90	720	
08	Ahangareen	80	400	
09	Gardanah	500	4000	
10	Darsarai	400	1400	
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
	TOTAL	1770	12540	

annexe 17d

E-

JALREZ
ESTIMATED NO. OF FAMILIES

NO	NAME OF VILLAGE	NO OF FAMILIES	POPULATION	
01	Masa Khil	100	600	
02	Darahzigrat	300	1800	
03	Shikhan	35	245	
04	Kalah Malik	150	900	
05	Sarchashmah	1500	9000	
06	Moh ror Khil	100	800	
07	Kharotiolig	400	2800	
08	Kalah Balah	100	700	
09	Pitab	60	600	
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
	TOTAL	2745	17445	

annexe 17e

F-

LOGAR
ESTIMATED NO. OF FAMILIES

NO	NAME OF VILLAGE	NO OF FAMILIES	POPULATION	REMARKS
01	Alikhail zargoon shah	50	500	Average population of each family counted ten persons-asked from -
02	Dehi zarghen shan	37	420	
03	Aubaida/moghel khail	18	200	
04	Zakeria/moghel khail	10	119	
05	Kotgai moghel khail	6	60	
06	Shebageyanmoghel khail	11	290	
07	Baraki Rajan	80	780	
08	Argam of Charkh	60	750	
09	Sholook of Kulomgar	70	500	
10	Deh-i-dehnow	480	3960	
11	Bagh-i-sultan	40	350	
12	Kandaharii	25	250	
13	Malik-ulllah noor	30	280	
14	Qala-i-Ahmad Zayee	60	480	
15	Qala-i-Shaheen	12	150	
16	Kutobe Khail	6	70	
17	Qala-i-Azim	40	380	
	TOTAL	1037	9495	

annexe 17f

G-

CHARDIHI
ESTIMATED NO. OF FAMILIES

NO	NAME OF VILLAGE	NO OF FAMILIES	POPULATION	
01	Qerya logari	200	1600	
02	Dehdana	3000	30000	
03	Ser Asyabe	250	2500	
04	Qala-i-muslem	400	3500	
05	Tanggii Saidan	100	1300	
06	Dogha abad	900	9000	
07	Qalam Qazii	188	1904	
08	Karezii Toat	10	90	
09	Qala-i-Loqman	1000	10000	
10	Qala-i-jan khan	80	800	
11	Qala-i-foormoly	29	280	
12	Qala-i-sher khan	192	1400	
13	Benehessani bagrami	900	4000	
14	Dashtie barchee	20000	200000	
15	Reash Khour	1900	13000	
16	Qala-i-shah aziz	80	900	
	TOTAL	27989	275879	

ANNEXE 18

ARG	ARGHANDAI (PAGHMAN)
BSD	BEHSOUD (BAMIYAN)
BRG	BARAKI RAJAN (LOGAR)
CKH	CHARKH (LOGAR)
CHA	CHARDIHI
CHI	CHARDIHI
DHW	DEHINOW (LOGAR)
DRS	DAR SARAI (SANGLAKH)
DSR	DAR SARAI
DUR	DURANI (MAIDANSHAH)
DYD	DEYDANA (CHARDIHI)
GHB	GHORBUND (PARWAN)
GHZ	GHAZNI
HZJ	HAZARAJAT
IRN	IRAN
JAL	JALEZ
JRZ	JALEZ
KBL	KABUL
KHT	KHAROTI (MAIDANSHAH)
KLG	KALANGAR
KTA	KOTAH ASRO (MAIDANSHAH)
KTS	KOTAH SANGAI (KABUL)
LGR	LOGAR
LOG	LOGAR
LLD	LALANDAR (KABUL)
MAI	MAIDANSHAH
MDK	MANDI KABUL
MDS	MAIDANSHAH
PAG	PAGHMAN
PAK	PAKISTAN
PGH	PAGHMAN
PMB	PULIMEHAB (JALEZ)
PRW	PARWAN
SAN	SANGLAKH
STO	SHAH TOT (CHARDIHI)
SYK	SIAKHAK (JALEZ)
TAA	TAKANA (JALEZ)
WDK	WARDAK

2.4 AFGHANAID hopes that this report will act as a source of information for those organisations, donors and individuals which are interested in the problems of food around Kabul area. AFGHANAID hopes that the information in this report will help to avert, what could become, a major problem in the rural areas surrounding the city.

3. Approach and Methodology

3.1 Two enumerator teams were sent into Afghanistan. One team concentrated on the Chardihi and Logar areas south of Kabul and the other on the area west of the city; the valleys of Sanglakh, and Jalez, and the Paghman and Maidanshah regions. These two large areas were chosen for various reasons; The survey seeked to reveal a representative profile of the problems facing the local population both in areas lying close to Kabul city (Chardihi and Paghman) and in areas further away (Jalez, Logar, Sanglakh).The target areas were selected for a) their close proximity to Kabul b) their proximity to a main bazaar and c) their proximity to the main Pakistan link road. These regions do not follow the geographical boundaries found on standard maps but have been divided and outlined by the teams themselves (cf annexe 1).

i. The questionnaire

3.2 815 questionnaires were completed. Of this total 84 were Headman Questionnaires and 551 were Family Questionnaires (cf annexe 2a,b,c). 180 questionaires were rejected. In an attempt to gather enough information to establish a representative cross section of the targeted areas' population 60% of all the villages in the outlined areas were visited and in each village 10% of the individual families were interviewed. (cf annexe 17a - f for lists of village names and estimated populations)

The questionnaire is divided into three parts (cf annexe 2a,b,c):

a) Part A or **Bazaar Questionnaire**

3.3 This is compiled of information gathered by the teams from their own observations (supported by photographs) and questions asked in the bazaars situated in each of the given regions. The varying prices of all the bazaars are listed (annexe 3). This section of the questionnaire shows which bazaars are most commonly used, both regionally (annexe 4) and on the individual village level (annexe 5a,b,c)

b) **Part B or Headman Questionnaire**

3.4 This questionnaire was directed at the village headman, Molawi or individual of authority in the village. The objective of this part of the questionnaire is to draw conclusions about the make up of the population, how it has changed from ten years ago and more recently the changes from last year (annexe 6), the percentage of non incoming generating people ie vulnerable groups (annexe 6), percentage of child deaths (annexe 7), the place of origin of immigrants (annexe 8 & 9) and the destinations of emigrants (annexe 10).

c) **PART C or Individual Questionnaire**

3.5 This part of the questionnaire was addressed to individual heads of families within each visited village. The objective is to try to outline the general situation the population finds itself in; How many dependents in each family (annexe 6); What is the individual's source of income and has this remained constant from ten years ago and last year (annexe 11). The particular interest in this is the changes from farm work or work related to the production of food stuffs to salaried employment and vice versa; of those that have land how much is being cultivate compared to last year and ten years ago (annexe 12); how many children have died in a manner unrelated to to the war (annexe 7); what each family has as a daily diet (annexe 15) and whether families are selling their possessions ie animals (annexe 13), possessions (annexe 14) in order to feed themselves (annexe 12); whether people are in a situation where they need food and whether they would be prepared to work for food (annexe 16).

3.6 All data can be found in the relevant annexes. In these few opening pages the report tries to paint an over all picture of all the above issues. However the reader may analyze the data in much greater depth.

ii. The Regions

3.7 Six regions are targeted (cf annexe 1):

Region	Regional Bazaar
1) Maidanshah	Durani
2) Paghman	Kotah Sarai
3) Sanglakh	Darsarai
4) Jalrez	Siakhak & Pulmehrab
5) Chardihi	Dehinow & Kabul Mandi
6) Logar	Baraki Ragan & Charkh

4. Summary and Conclusions

All conclusions are supported by the annexes attached.

a. Population

4.1 The survey is interested in showing how the population has changed from 1979, last year and 1989, the overall immigration and emigration, and the number of deaths related to lack of food.

4.2 In three regions the population has more than regained its original numbers of 1979 after a reduction, drastic in the case of Logar and Sanglakh between 1979 and 1988 when all the refugees fled (cf annexe 6). The current figures for 1989 in Logar, Paghman and Sanglakh show that certain areas have not recovered from the effects of mass internal movement over the years. Large proportions of the population are still missing. The rise in the overall population from last year would suggest that families are returning and that the internal displacement has slowed down.

4.3 In the six regions chosen Logar and Jalez have the highest proportion of vulnerable population with 89% and 78% respectively. 'Vulnerable population' should be interpreted as those individuals who are either too young or too old to generate an income to contribute to the family's welfare. They can be considered as dependents. Except for Chardhihi the regions all have substantial proportions of vulnerable groups (46% plus) in the population. Deaths related to lack of food were much more significant last year with only 25 deaths recorded this year. This is still higher than deaths related to warfare, (mines, bombardment) and is thus, data that should not be ignored (annexe 7). Both this year and last more children were dying from sickness or food related causes, with the region of Sanglakh being the worse case.

4.4 The data in the immigration and emigration (annexes 8, 9, and 10) vary widely from region to region. All the regions show an increase of people since last year with Maidanshah showing the largest number of immigrants arriving from elsewhere (annexe 8). The number of people leaving Logar last year has dropped by more than 50% into this year. All regions show a definite trend of return rather than departure. These 'returnees' may in actual fact be displaced rather than actual returnees. Looking at all three annexes together shows that large numbers are moving to Maidanshah, Paghman and Sanglakh and leaving Chardihi, Logar and Paghman.

4.5 The place of origin of the immigrants from 1988 last year and 1989 is mainly Kabul, going to Maidanshah, Paghman and Sanglakh (annexe 10). Only Maidanshah is seeing a notable return of families from Pakistan. Other areas are seeing newly displaced mainly from Kabul (to Paghman) and Paghman (to Maidanshah). This movement throughout the regions portrays an ongoing instability .

4.6 The destination of emigrants from all regions is Pakistan. (annexe 10) Families are still leaving Sanglakh for Iran and families leaving Jalrez and Paghman for Kabul. Because of Paghman's close proximity there is regular movement between Paghman and Kabul. This is not the case for Chardihi which is also shouldering the City. The enumerators felt that people were trying to move before the winter.

b. <u>The Bazaars</u>

4.7 At the time of the survey Durani Bazaar, located 40 kms south of Kabul city on the main Kabul/Kandahar road was the major bazaar and source of supplies for the total target area. This bazaar grew in importance when the village of Deh-i-now was bombed. Deh-i-now was, at the time, the market place for goods coming from Pakistan, heavily bombed in May 1989. Between 100 and 200 ten tonne trucks arrive per day along the border road from Pakistan bringing in supplies of wheat and other food stuffs. Twice a week (Mondays and Tuesdays) the population of Kabul is authorised to travel freely out to Durani. Between 200 and 250 vehicles leave and enter the city during these two ^days. From observations of the teams it would appear that half the market's supplies are bought by the civilian population of the City and the other half is purchased by the Government through individuals. Local sources claim that these supplies are kept in Government depots and then distributed to Government officials though the Cooperative Stores network. Supplies are brought out of the city ie tyres and electronic equipment which in turn make their way over to Pakistan.

4.8 The prices in Annexe 3 are self-explanatory. These should not be interpreted as absolute figures. Durani bazaar, due to its logistical position on the Pakistan link road, has the lowest prices. The variations in prices can be put down to road accessibility and regularity of

deliveries. The bazaars in the valleys of Jalez and Siakhak have higher prices. The two Kabul bazaars of Kabul Mandi and Kotah Sangai also have higher prices. Chardihi, for the most part uses the Kabul Bazaar. Paghman uses both its Kabul bazaar and also Durani (cf annexe 10a, b and c) showing that the people are prepared to opt for the more distant bazaar, no doubt because it is more regularly supplied at more acceptable prices. Supplies brought from Durani or Konar Khomar to Paghman cost the same again in transport. Though Durani is the major source of supply for all the bazaars Siakhah and Jalrez receive supplies (mainly fertilizer and oil) from the north as well.

4.9 The trading process continues. The cross border transportation system is still functioning. It is big business run at high risk with great profits. The one restraint is buying power within Afghanistan. However it is a business sitting on a knife edge. Durani, the main bazaar is a roaming bazaar. As mentioned above it took the place of Dehinow. It would appear that at this very moment Durani has come under attack from aerial bombardment and will no doubt set up, shortly, elsewhere.

c. <u>Individual Families</u>

4.10 Annexe 12 shows all data collected about land holdings, and percentage of land used and now in use. Substantial drops from 1979 and 1988 with drastic reduction in cultivation up to 70% in Paghman and Chardihi. It is an interesting correlation that these are the two areas where the population is still under pressure to sell their livestock to generate income (annexe 13) and possessions (annexe 14) and also, in the case of Paghman the area of biggest population movement. For ten year both Maidanshah and the Sanglakh valley have experienced large decreases in the amount of land cultivated. All regions have increased land cultivation since last year with the exception of Paghman which is still unable to return back to normal farming life.

4.11 As for the sale of livestock, a good indicator of hardship and cash flow problems, all regions have seen a decline in the amounts sold since last year except Chardihi and Logar. However, the general picture of an important resource that has been lost is shown by the data on the amounts of animals sold last year compared to the total amount owned. This is particularly striking in Maidanshah (annexe 13).

4.12 Personal possessions are also being sold. These include carpets, farming equipment, household goods (annexe 14). This again is an indicator of the pressure the population is under to generate a source of income to face the high prices. Over 50% of the population is selling something.

4.13 Daily diet and daily cost to feed a family (annexes 15 and 16). These two data charts are for general information. Paghman, Maidanshah and Jalrez show the highest daily expenditure which is directly linked to the poor logistic accessibility of the two areas and the prevailing high prices at their local bazaars.

4.14 The information concerning those who would be prepared to work for food compared to those prepared to work for cash is again another indicator of individual hardship and scarcity of supplies. All regions except Maidanshah would be prepared to work for food with Logar, Jalrez and Paghman showing 70% plus who would be willing. In Jalrez only 15% would be prepared to work for money.

4.15 Sources of income (annexe 11). It is interesting that more and more of the targeted population appear to be turning to the land as a source of income and livelihood. The proportion of people working the land has greatly increased since 1979 and even since last year. Jalrez and chardhihi are exceptions to this showing substantial drops in the proportion of people turning to land. It is interesting to note that those people who were involved in non farming activities, ie had salaried professions are not changing. Those now turning to farming are those who were previously involved in trade of some kind or another, ie were shopkeepers.

4.16 People are going back to the land, perhaps hoping of gain some level of self sufficiency in food rather than depend upon outside supplies. High prices and scarcity of commodities may be the driving force, forced movements of populations with people having to leave non farming professions behind (in Kabul for example) and to depend on the land for survival.

4.17 These figures and data confirm some prevailing fears of a situation of acute need in the areas surrounding Kabul. Prices are high, the proportion of vulnerable groups within the population could not be more serious; more children are dying of food related diseases than from war violence; animals and possessions are still being sold to generate income; there is still internal movement showing a general picture of unrest; the bazaars are sitting duck targets for attack making food supplies irregular and unreliable.

4.18 The direct effects of the war have left their marks. From the data gathered here it would be dangerous to draw the conclusions that the situation has permanently improved since last year, although an initial assessment would indicate that this is the case. A concerted effort has to be made to assist those areas most in need, ie with the highest proportion of vulnerable groups, the least amount of cultivated land. The market mechanism is there and needs to be intelligently tapped, people are prepared to work for food and prepared to take part in difficult logistic transport ie taking food via horse into Paghman.

4.19 This is a vulnerable population. Things have improved but only relative to a previous situation which was very serious. Should something happen to trigger off greater internal movement, ie increased fighting, bazaar food sources being cut off, an early and harsh winter this population would find itself in a position from which there would be no escape.

4.20 The data collected in this report and summarised briefly in these opening pages presents incontroversial evidence that determined action is need to provide assistance to the areas around Kabul.

5. <u>Annexes</u>

1. Map
2a. Questionnaire
 b. Questionnaire
 c. Questionnaire
3. Prices in bazaars
4. Bazaars used (regionally)
5a. Bazaars used (village level)
 b. Bazaars used
 c. Bazaars used
6. Population changes
7. Deaths amongst children
8. Overall immigration
9. Origin of immigration
10. Destination of emigrants
11. Sources of income
12. Landholdings
13. Sale of animals
14. Sale of possessions
15. Family diet
16. Aid
17. Regions and villages visited
 a. Maidanshah
 b. Paghman
 c. Sanglakh
 d. Jalrez
 e. Logar
 f. Chardihi
18. Lists of all regions and areas written in full